Amusements To-Day.

Caston-Prince Methussiem, 2 and 8 P. M. Grand Opera House-The Silver King. 2 and 8 P. M. Globe Blime Museum—Bit Bowley. Madison Square Thentee—The Relate 1 and 1 m P. K. Nible's Gorden-Excitor, 1 and a P. M.
Prospic's Theorem-Pin on the British, 2 and a P. M.
Prospic's Theorem Manie Mail-Uvariety, 2 and a P. M.
Nion Theorem Prantzen Da Rimini, 2 and a P. M.
Nion Theorem Prantzen Da Rimini, 2 and a P. M.
Nion dark Theorem - The Morry Duchess, 2 and a D. M.
Non Francisco Minuteria-1 and a P. M.
Thouter Comique—Mullicas Guard Ball. Sp. M.
Thouter Comique—Mullicas Guard Ball. Sp. M.
Tony Pastor's Theorem-Vin. 2 and a P. M.
Union Squarer Theorem-Pink Dominos a P. M.
Window Theorem—Lighter Lominos, 2 and a P. M.
Sidh Av. Theorem—La Princase des Canaries, 2 and a P. M.
Sid Av. Theorem—Camilla, 8 P. M.
34 in Ni. 7 heorem—Camilla, 8 P. M.
44 in Ni. 7 heorem—The Romany Nys. 2 and 4 P. M. Wilsto's for oden Exceletor, 1 and a P. M. tidth St. Theatre-The Romany Rys. tand & P. M. 23d St. Thentre-Yakie, 1 and a P. M

All the Ruscals Hate Him.

It is not strange that WILLIAM S. HOLMAN should enjoy the respect and admiration of all men in every party who believe in economical and honest government. In the eyes of Democrats who are most familiar with the principles and origins of American Democracy his career is especially memorable because it has been true to the sound Jeffersonian standard, and has never wavered in its devotion to honesty, economy, simplicity, and efficiency in the public service. By such Republicans as have had no hand in the corruptions of their party, and are able to rise above party prejudice, his presence in Congress has been recognized as a check to the lishonest schemes of the Republicans when they controlled the House, and as an evervigilant warning against extravagance whenever there was a tendency in that direction

among his own party associates. In season and out of season, with his friends and his party or without them, in a majority or in a minority, he has been in his place to expose abuses, to denounce corruption, and to demand retrenehment. His sharn "I object" has been a veto upon log-rolling schemes, swindles, jobs, and steals of all de grees and kinds; and he has had a reward for his sleepless fidelity and labor in the unsought confidence and respect of honest men.

But after all it is no adequate expression of the value of years of upright service such as his, to say that it receives the confidence and respect of honest men. There are now, and let us hope always will be, men in public stations whose abilities are less, whose services are infinitely less valuable than HOLMAN'S. who obtain and deserve within a more limited range the respect of all the honest men who know them. But the test of a genuine and great reformer, no mere untried doctrinnire, but a brave man who strikes out at corruption, misfeasance, and extravagance wherever and whenever he finds them, is to be found, not in the admiration of his friends, but in the hatred of his enemies.

There is no man in public life who has more bitter enemies than WILLIAM S. HOL-MAN has. The Rings, the lobbyists, the subsidists, the monopolists, the land grabbers, the salary grabbers, the great corporations which would shirk their obligations, the jobbers who thrive on excessive appropriation bills, hate him as the devil hates holy water. For nearly twenty years HOLMAN has stood in their way. Once or twice they have succeeded in keeping him out of Congress, but be has returned and begun the good fight once more. They cannot buy him, they cannot hoodwink him, and they cannot get rid of him. They hate him not only with the natural bate of scoundrels for an able, honest man, but also with the more embittered hatred that springs from the greed he has disappointed and the rascalities he has

At the head of all his enemies, as at the head of all the wreckers of the Government, stands the arch thief SECOR ROBESON. When Puppet Keifer appointed the committees of the Forty-seventh Congress at the dictation of his master and owner, Robeson, WILLIAM S. HOLMAN was dropped from the post on the Appropriations Committee. where he had thwarted so many jobs and saved so much money to the Government. SECOR ROBESO man. Revenge, hatred, and fear all had hatred for all the obstacles with which his steals had been clogged, fear that HOLMAN would manage to keep the appropriations | tions, insisted on the immediate restoration down and stop the new naval steal which was beginning. The man who in eight years had squandered or stolen one hundred and fifty millions, who had bequeathed to his successor a deficit of seven millions and a collection of rotten hulks, was afraid of the Great Objector. He did not dare to have He hated a statesman who, during his public career, had saved nearly as much money as who had fought Robesonism and every com-

bination of public plunderers for years. Robeson and his accomplices and all the other rascals hate Holman still. But give the people a chance, and they will show that they esteem no place too high for the man whose efforts in their behalf have drawn upon him the hatred of all corruptionists.

The New Jersey Republicans on Civil Service Reform.

The platform of the New Jersey Republican Convention contains the following remarkable plank:

" We congratulate the country upon the successful ap plication of the principles of genuine civil service reform in the national Administration, and favor the adoption of the system in all branches of our State Government."

For adamantine cheek this declaration is worthy of a body of which WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS was the temporary Chairman. The enthusiasm of the national Administration for genuine civil service reform is better few Republicans are still found in Virginia party, held together by "the cohesive power of public plunder."

make headway against the combination of white rascality and black ignorance, the Administration is making a "successful applicaand is giving him not only the prestige of its moral or rather its immoral support, but the control of its patronage, and the time and money of its officials. The Post Offices, the customs, and internal services in Virginia are headquarters of the Coalitionists. It is not to GRESHAM OF FOLORE that the Government officeholders in Virginia, and those who have been appointed to the departments at Washington from Virginia, look for orders. They get their orders from MAHONE, and do his work, not the Government's. Instead of attending to the business which they are paid to do, they are roaming about

ranging new bargains, drumming up votes. The presence and activity of these United States officials are relied upon by MAHONE

national Administration stands behind him and puts all the influence and patronage i can command in the State at his disposal The Postmaster-General is made to feel that MAHONE is the head of the department is Virginia. Neither he nor Folore can remove the officials who, in neglect of their duties, are doing Manone's dirty work.

In manifest violation of the rule prohibiting political assessments, MAHONE is dunning all Republican officeholders in Virginia or appointed from Virginia for dues to the Readjusters' associations. His circulars contain a verbal menace. The poor fellows who receive these circulars understand well enough what is meant. They must pay or go. It is a "successful application of the principles of genuine civil service reform in

the national Administration." The Administration becomes a puppet in the hands of an adventurer, lets its servants run upon his errands, and barters its patronage in a great State for the doubtful chance of a handful of electoral votes. It not only does not punish the violation of civil service rules and civil service reform principles, but it deliberately and offensively violates them itself. Yet the New Jersey Republicans have the effrontery to "congratulate the country," as if the country could blink the potorious facts or forget the shameful partnership of the Administration with MAHONE.

Mr. JONATHAN DIXON may be a clever lawyer, but he can't interpret this resolution into anything else than as pitiful a piece of hypocrisy as even Republican platforms often exhibit. For such steps toward national civil service reform as have been actually taken, however little regarded by the Administration, the New Jersey Republicans know that a Democratic Senator is mainly responsible. The more searching measure which has been adopted for the regulation of the civil service in this State was passed by a Democratic Legislature and approved by a Democratic Governor. The New Jersey Republicans might have recommended the adoption of the New York system in all

branches of their State Government. So far as the attempt to reform the civil service is concerned, the honor rests with the Democrats. The Republicans are responsible for the abuses which make reform necessary.

A "successful application of the principles of genuine civil service reform" can only be made by the Democrats. It will begin by turning out the Republican party.

Trouble in the Rulkan Peniusula.

During the last few days events have taken place in the Danubian principalities that recall the political disturbances which preceded the last Russo-Turkish war. There has been a Ministerial crisis in Bulgaria, and another change of Cabinet is impending in Servia. Curiously enough, the Russians seem likely to offset, by the triumph of their partisans in the latter country, what they have lost in the former by the return of Mr ZANCOFF to power. The result of these changes will be watched with interest, for they are calculated to strain the relations of Austria and Russia to the utmost point of tension, and to precipitate the final solution of the Eastern question.

The frustration of Russia's programme in Bulgaria has turned out even more complete than was anticipated when it was announced that Prince ALEXANDER had decided to recede from the ground taken in his coup d'état and to govern henceforth as a constitutional There was ample occasion for disruler. trust in the facts that, notwithstanding the professions made by the Prince, his Russian Ministers were allowed to retain office, that consequently no effort was spared to control the popular elections by bribery and intimidation, and that the specific object for which the Assembly had been convoked was not the reëstablishment of the Tirnova Constitution, but action preliminary to the framing of a new organic law. The Slavophile emissaries, however, proved entirely unable to cajole or browbeat the Bulgarian voters, and a large majority of the delegates chosen consisted of the very Liberals who had been illegally deprived of legislative functions about three years before, and whose principal leaders had Never was a grander tribute paid to a public | ingly, did the new Assembly convene on last Saturday, than it rejected their part in Robeson's act; revenge and the plans of Prince ALEXANDER'S Muscovite advisers, and, instead of favoring the adoption of more conservative institu-

That Constitution itself provides the machinery for amending the organic law, and the Bulgarian Liberals have virtually announced by the course taken that if any political changes are to be introduced they him on the same committee with himself. must be effected in the prescribed way, which provides guarantees for the faithful declaration of the popular will. The uncom-Robeson had stolen. He feared the man | promising stand made by the Bulgarian Assembly compelled the unconstitutional Cabinet to resign, and the organizers of the coup d'état have been succeeded by Mr. ZANCOFF, who has spent the greater part of the last two years in jail. Neither he nor his colleagues, some of whom have had an equally harsh experience, are likely to show much mercy to the Russian interiopers who have been foisted into places of power in all departments of the civil and military service. Unless, in other words, a new reactionary coup d'état should be attempted-and it is questionable whether Bis-MARCK will tolerate another—the return to office of Mr. ZANCOFF means the collapse for the present of Russian influence in the Bulgarian principality.

of the extremely liberal form of government

established at Tirnova after the late war.

It is a strange coincidence that at this very juncture the party favorable to Austria should be overthrown in Servia. Ever since the overbearing conduct of the Russian volunteers in the insurrection which preceded the recent war with Turkey went far to known to the Republicans of Virginia than allenate the Servians from their professed to the Republicans of New Jersey. For a deliverers, Austrian influence has been very weighty at Belgrade, and King MILAN has who dare to assert their independence of the insolent boss who, out of the baser elements ance with the Hapsburg empire. of two parties, has formed a nondescript For some time the Skuptchina or Servian Parliament, has been controlled by the friends of Austria, who, by the way, While these few Republicans are trying to are here identical with the Conservatives, although in Bulgaria they are known as Lib-At the general election, however, which took place in Servia on Thursday of tion of the principles of genuine civil service | this week, the opponents of the present Conreform." It has become the ally of MAHONE, | servative Cabinet obtained a majority of nearly two to one, and a resignation of the Ministry will unquestionably follow. It is nevertheless uncertain to what extent the dominant party in the new Legislature is affillated to liessia, and it may be possible for King MILAN to carry out his pro-Austrian policy by bringing about a fusion between the defeated Conservatives and those Liberals who care more about securing constitutional improvements than about promoting the Czar's projects. This autumn is sure, at all events, to be a busy season for the diplomatists at Belgrade, and the representatives of Austria and Germany will the State, making political harangues, ardo their best to lessen the awkward consequences of an unexpected reverse. But it is uplucky for the Vienna and Berlin politicians that the traditional animosity between Mag-

with peculiar virulence, for the ties of race sympathy and the tendencies toward politi-cal cooperation among the southern Siava are strong. son of Lexington, who crossed the line in the Alexandra Park Handleap ahead of Observer Criminal Law in Connecticut. and other fine racers.

On Wednesday evening, July 25, 1883, at the village of Trumbull, four miles from Bridgeport, Conn., CHARLES H. HOUSTON was taken from his dwelling by fivedisguised men, carried out into a field, stripped of his clothing, and tarred and feathered.

Up to the present time the authorities of that part of Connecticut, although fully aware of the commission of this crime, seem to have made no effort to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Possibly they may excuse themselves by saying that the treatment which the victim experienced was no harsher than he deserved. We have no satisfactory information as to what was the alleged cause for the outrage, but in any event the motives which led to it should be a matter of absolute indifference to the officers of the law. If Houston was the worst scoundrel in Connecticut, he could not legally be nunished for his villainy by tar and feather treatment. Such an assault cannot be tolerated in a civilized community on any theory, and the magistrates and prosecutors who wink at it are unfit for their places.

Within the last few years three mysterious murders of women in Connecticut have served somewhat to discredit the administration of the criminal law in that State. Further injury to the good name of the State will certainly follow a continued manifestation of indifference on the part of the authorities to such an outrage as this tarring and feathering at Trumbuil.

A Paid Censor of Legislation.

Some time ago a Constitution Club was established in this city. A similar club has just been organized in Brooklyn. The general purpose of these associations is to promote political reforms. We believe, however that they both admit politicians to member ship. In the Brooklyn Constitution Club, at all events, are some prominent Republicans of that city, notably Mr. WILLIAM B. KEN-DALL, Park Commissioner, and Mr. Horace E. DEMING, the faithful and assiduous political friend of Mayor Low.

This gentleman, at the last meeting of the club, took a leading part in discussing the question how corrupt and purchasable legislation might be prevented, and one of the remedies which he proposed for the evil was "to pay a shrewd man to watch local legisla tion and give notice to citizens who were interested, so that publicity might be secured."

The idea is novel, if not brilliant. . The "shrewd man" would have to be honest as well as shrewd. He must needs also be a person of remarkable attainments, acquainted with political history, familiar with legislation affecting his own particular community, well informed in regard to the condition and needs of that community, and a good lawyer. Otherwise his observations would be of but little avail, and his reports would be valueless.

To secure the services of such a man would cost about \$25,000 a year. And if at this price a competent person could be found to make the Albany legislators dance, who would pay the piper?

A simpler way to prevent bad legislation is to send none but fit men to the Legislature. The Constitution Club will find this direct method of reform much more practicable than the proposed employment of paid censor to watch our lawmakers. Why not begin at the four dation, and choose lawmakers who will not need such watching?

This may not be easy, but we believe it is possible.

BUTLER is a more important issue than the

deiphia Press Nonsense! BUTLER is not an issue in Massa chusetts at all. What the Massachusetts peo-ple mean to do is to drive out the men who promised to give the State a decent Governnent, and then complacently sank to sleep in the midst of corruption and incompetency. They want a Government that is not a sham and a humbug. The humbugs of Massachusetts have had their day.

While Messrs. Gladstone and Tennyson have been lunching with the crowned heads of Russia and Denmark at Copenhagen, the Dukes of EDINBURGH, CONNAUGHT, and CAM-BRIDGE have gone to Homburg, to be impressed with the German military manœuvres. The English nowadays furnish good guests and quiet spectators in Continental affairs, where once their presence was more portentous The striking feature of all the royal visiting grouping, and posturing of the year is the towering political position occupied by Germany.

Thirty-eight officers of the Czar's army have been arrested as Nihilists; fifteen miners have lost their lives by an explosion of fire damp in Westphalia; six hundred Croatian peasants have had a sanguinary fight with the Austrian troops; the Emperor of Germany headed a train of kings, princes, and dukes yesterday at a military review; BISMARCK'S health is improving, and GLAD-STONE has returned to England; the Tonquin question is still under negotiation: NORDENSKIOLD has penetrated far into Greenland and reached an ice desert; there is a heavy deficit in Holland's budget; the Servian squabble is yet in progress; Passaic is again a winner on the English turf; O'DONNELL is said to speak roughly of the "Dublin Irishmen;" Canadian protectionism was under no tice in London yesterday; in Roumania two immense oil wells have been struck, from which oil gushed forth furiously for ten days with the power of a cyclone. These are among the interesting items of news published to-day

The portraits of twelve editors of representative religious papers are published on a single sheet, in the same manner as the twelve editors of the political press whose effigies were given to the world in collective style several months ago. We are bound to say that, while the religious editors are a good-looking set of men, they are not equal to the secular editors in point of appearance. Perhaps the handsomest of the present twelve is the Rev. Dr. Mallow of the Churchman, and the home-liest, judging by his likeness, is the Rev. HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL of the Sanday School Times, while the most intellectual looking is the Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER of the Congregationalist. It is also interesting to notice that five of the twelve wear their full beards; that only one is smooth-shaven, and one, the Rev. Mr. BURROWS of the Christian Register, wears a moustache. But, as Mr. Bunnows is a Unitarian, the orthodox style of treating the beard cannot be exacted from him. However, it is an interesting collection of portraits, and we renew to our learned and plous contemporaries of the religious press the assurance of our distinguished consideration.

Lord Rossmone, won the Paddock Handicap at Manchester yesterday, and thus added another victory to his string. This son of Longfellow defeated five good racers, among them Lord Howe's Freney and Mr. Vynen's Camboge. Long ago Passaic and Wallenstein paid back to their English buyers the money they cost, by the stakes they won, and Passaic, in particular, has earned for Lord Rossmone a ver large sum. As the American stables in England have this year fallen far below their sucesses of years preceding, occasional triumphs to impress the people with the fact that the | yar and Croat should now be breaking forth | by American horses running under British

colors may help to ske out the list. A victory which redounds to the honor both of an Amer-ican horse and an American turiman was how-ever, won yesterday by Mr. Kenn's Bolero, a

For the benefit of a number of our es eemed contemporaries throughout the country who do not seem to have an accurate idea of the facts, we would state that there have been no veritable races between the two mag-nificent steam greats, the Yosemite, now under the control of Mr. TILDEN, and the Atalanta, the property of Mr. JAY GOULD. Both these boats steam up the Hudson several times a week, and often in each other's company, but there never has been a race. In fact, the qualities of the two yachts preclude the idea of such ontest as is understood by a race. The Atalanta is too fast for the Yosemite.

The President takes a common sense view f Arctic expeditions, saying there is nothing in the style of army or navy officers to fit them for such duty. The President's businesslike opinion will fall like cold water on the army and navy officers now clamoring for the command of a GREELY relief expedition.

A week ago it was announced, on the authority of the signal service observers, that the weather during the remainder of September at least would be warm and dry, the equinoctial storm having passed. But there has been considerable rain since then, and the temperature has not been remarkably high, and now we hear the equinoctial storm has just begun in Dakota. This sort of prediction would quickly settle the fate of an unofficial weather prophet.

This is a good time for boys who are tempted to run away from home and go to sea to learn something about the hardships and dangers of the sailor's life. Almost any day low they can pick up a newspaper and read of a shipwreck, or of the fearful sufferings of men who have survived shipwrecks. The reports of incoming ships are filled with accounts of the wrecked, overturned, and abandoned ves sals that they have passed at sea. We have printed in THE SUN during the last fortnight everal stories of the dark side of sea life, and o-day we have an account of the rescue of wo starving men who had been drifting for days in a disabled schooner off the North Carolina coast. Since the last week in August the destruction of life and property by storms upon the Atlantic can only be compared to the similar destruction wrought by storms in the Western States during the spring and summer. But although sailors are said to pity the people ashore in a storm, yet most persons would rather take their chances with a tornado on land than with a cyclone at sea, and the boys who have a hankering after sait water will doubtless live longer and happier lives if, after reading the story of the last month's shipwrecks, they turn their backs on the Atlantic, go West, and become tillers of the solid ground.

RAZAFINDAHETZ, Queen of Madagascar under the title of RANOVALANA III., since the burial of her predecessor at Ambohimanjer, is said to be a Christian young woman, 22 years old, and a widow. If we could believe some of those Paris journalists who look upon the Hovas and upon Maiagasy affairs in general from an Offenbachian point of view, we hould expect her, as a matter of course, to end her widowhood by marrying her Prime Minister. That she is popular with her subjects is

Fleecing an Arab would be shabby business or a Castle Garden missionary of the American Tract Society, and it is to be hoped that SIMON COLDSTEIN is truthful in asserting that the \$1 he took from our Arabian fellow eitizen Calife ACHMAN, for services as interpreter, when Mr JACHMAN landed from the steerage of the Canada, was a voluntary gift, and not extortion The growth of our Arabian-American popula ion should not be checked by rumors reaching Mecca or Muscat that the Giaours of Gotham swindle the Faithful.

COURTNEY, by rowing three miles at home Union Springs in 19 minutes and 27 seconds. shows that he is still ready to break the rec ords that other men set up, although those other men always respond by breaking Court NEY's heart when he tries to race with them. That is the way they get square with him.

The Tallapoosa was the United States vessel that ran on a Nahant rock not long ago, and now the victim of Portsmouth harbor rocks is off with a brief visit to the dry dock, but the Tennessee is reported to be leaking, and a candidate for repairs. Our navy is not large, but there is generally something exciting going on in it, and, so far as rocks are concerned, one vessel or another seems to be on them a good part of the time.

The project of South American citizens, set afoot on Tuesday, for securing the presence of representatives from all parts of the New World and from Europe at the unveiling of the Bolivan statue in Central Park, will loubtless result in making this ceremony the chief feature of the next anniversary of Wash-INGTON's birthday. Independently of the increst surrounding this gift of a statue of the Liberator, it is pleasant to find a prospect of celebrating the 22d of February by some approriate public ceremony.

A child stealer in north Alabama, who has carried off the child of JAMES WHITE of Scottsboro, is to be hunted down with bloodhounds That the villain may be overhauled, with his victim, we hope; yet, if the hounds should happen to kill the lad as well as the kidnapper, it might be concluded that these four-legged police were dangerous to employ, even in pursuing such a man.

The New Postage Stamps.

The American letter writer has for so many years had his pairione sympathies harrowed and his reverence for the Father of his Country sorely tried by the bainful caricature of George Washington, with its swollen jaw, brutai features, and dropsical neck swathed in an untidy dinner napkin, on the three-cent postage stamp, that the let of October, with its reduction of otter postage and new issue of stamps, will bring a double relief.

The new stamps are ready for issue, but are to be withbe seen that the aching molar has been pulled, and the focial swelling has subsided, while the head and face bear some resemblance to the Gilbert Stuart portrait in the refinement of the lines and expression of the features. There is an improvement in the arrangement of the hair and queue. The engraving is by Alfred Jones, from a copy of Houdin's cast taken from life.

The new head rests in an oval medaltion on an heraldic dicid. The lettering shows more sharply and distinctly than in the present stamps; at the top, the legend "United States Postage," and below the medallion, "Two 2 cents," standing out clearly on groundwork durker than the body of the stamp, while the color, a pale carmine red ink, in which exide of fron is a power ful component, sufficiently distinguishes the denomina

tion without blurring the design.

The double rate, or four-cent, atamp is of a green color, and beare the head of the H-ro of New Orleans, somewhat less unknopp and frightful than other Gov. ernment caricaturing of the grand old Democrat. If Andrew Jackson actually resembled his postage stamps, he needed neither imittary skill nor equipment: he had only to go forth and look upon his foe "and the red field

The process of printing these stamps differs essentially from that of England and continental nations who continue to make their plates directly from the original d.e. and to print from raised designs on blocks like types. The American Bank Note Company's process is however, to cut the original dis on soft size! In sunken lines, and from this, being irradeted, a roll of raised transfers like type are obtained and from these, in turn, are produced plates of two hundred steel copies of the original die in sunken lines, from which the stamps are

Honored in his Own Country.

From the Indiana Bemocrat. The ability, integrity, and unswerving character of Judge Holman are well known to the American people, and admired by all who can appreciate honest and appright public character.

WILL THERE BE A STAMPEDRY

SYRACUSE, Sept. 21 .- The idea of running Mr. Holman for President gains ground in the country among those whom Mr. Lincoln called the plain people.

One objection to presenting Holman as a can didate for nomination by the Democratic National Convention is entitled to no consideration when examined in the light of facts. It is asserted that the delegates to the Conven-tion from Indiana, Mr. Holman's own State, will be in favor of another candidate. Others go still further, and say that in all probability no State whatever will instruct its delegates to support Holman.

"The law compels us to sell the cigars out of the boxes just as we buy them," said the cierk. feeling for the sprouts of a budding moustache. "Formerly we had a set of beautifully polished rosewood trays, but we had to throw them aside."

Every box bore a small illuminated card on which was the retail price of the cigars. These cards were 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 45, 50, and 80 cents, and two boxes were marked \$1 and \$1.50 apiece respectively. There were no cigars missing from the 45-cent box though the 50-cent out was almost empty. The cierk said that if a man bought a high-priced cigar he preferred to pay the extra five cents, and get one for half a dollar rather than forty-five cents. "At one time we thought it would add tone to the stand," said the cierk, "to take off all price tags, but we found it wouldn't work. Customers cannot remember the names of cigars and resort to the figures for identification. Hesides, the ignorance of the prices often led to awkward situations. A man would stop at the stand on his way out with some friends and say:

Giumpe some cigars." Well, even if this should turn out to be true it is entitled to very little weight in the scale of chances, as the events of the past show. During the last forty years nearly one-third of those who have received the nomination for the Presidency had not a single vote in the Convention when the balloting began. Indeed, in most of these cases the name of the ultimately successful candidate did not appear in the tally list of the clerk till the leading aspirants had gone through a protracted struggie. Then the deadlock was suddenly broken by a stampede in favor of the man upon whom

It was in this way that Polk, Pierce, Seymour, Hayes, and Garfield were nominated, and it was pretty much the same with two or three others. It would not be an extraordinary event if something like this should occur in the next Democratic National Convention. Indeed, the Conventions of both parties may afford an ilwho goes into the Convention without any instructed delegates at all, stands about as good a chance to be nominated as he who is backed from the start by a large following of pledged

PROTECTION FOR OUR FORESTS.

Observations of Members of the Senate Com-

mitter-Further Legislation. ALBANY, Sept. 21 .- The State Senate committee, composed of Messrs, F. Lansing, Lynde, and Koch, appointed to inquire into the condition of the State lands and to see what further legislation may be needed to preventthe destruction of the Adirondack forests, will meet in a few days to begin work upon its report. Beyond recommending to the Legislature a more thorough survey and mapping of the Adjrondack region, it is not likely that the committee will agree to urge any further legislation. Senator Lynde is understood to be in favor of a permanent State Forestry Commission, but Senator Lansing, it is said, believes that existing laws are sufficient. Mr. Lansing is the author of the bill passed last winter prohibiting the further sale of State lands. These lands were formerly bought by speculators, who cut off the timber and let the land revert to the State for taxes. On his recent tour of the forests, Mr. Lansing says, he found his law had had the effect of preventing in a large measure the stealing of timber from the State's domain. Another effect of the law has been the nipping in the bud of several railroad projects that contemplated the cutting of pathways through the woods.

One difficulty in the way of any comprehensive scheme for the preservation of the lakes and forests is the fact that large tracts of private property are held all through the Adirondack country. Along the shores of many of the lakes the land is nearly all in possession of individual owners. The saying of the State lands alone would not accomplish all that is needed to keep this region from the spoiler. Hundreds of thousands of acres should be purchased from private owners to make such a forest preserve as the State ought to have. The committee will hesitate to recommend any scheme involving such an outlay. It is probable, therefore, that the committee will content itself with suggesting a continuance of the survey begun by Mr. Verplanck Colvin several years ago and some simple measures for protecting the woods against timber theves, such as making forest constables of the State game-keepers, or something of that sort. tour of the forests, Mr. Lansing says, he found

MR. THURBER'S DISQUIETING WORDS. He Drops a Few Remarks that Set the

Senutors to Talking. "The trouble with railroads." said Mr. F. B. Thurber to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor yesterday, " is that they neglect the duties which Yanderbilt and Jewett admit belong to railroads, and through fraud and corruption seek to establish a con tinuous evasion of their duties. Enormous sums are un, justly exacted from the people. Of late transportation rates have been reduced, but not so much as they should ave been. The public pays an unjust tax to the rail-

road coal monopolies of from \$1.50 to \$2 a ton on every ton of anthracite coal consumed. Milk coming to New York city pays sixtern limes as much freight as other articles of similar weight and value, and 200 per cent higher than is charged by railroads leading to othe leading cities. The railroad pool arbitrarily charges cotton goods the first class rate. To cents per 100 pounds, from this city to Unleage, the same as that charged for sitks and other goods worth ten to twenty times as much as cetton.

is colton.

The direction as a paragra for the inhorers life, I hisk the people are far more in need of laws which will neutre a fair division of the products of their labor than her are of higher education.

About 284 members of Congress, I am told, are law-cers, and a large number of them are retained by the cear by corporations who pay them. I do not say that all are influenced corruptly, but the tendency is that way." way. Senator Call—I don't know one instance of a lawyer who is a member of Congress and retained by any corwho is a member of Congress and retained by any cor-poration.
Senator Pugh—I can't undertake to dispute the cor-senator fugh—I can't undertake to dispute the cor-rectness of the witness' statement. As for myself in newer had to do with a corporation in the way the wit-ness speaks of. I believe, however, that many Congress-tines, both honest and innormable men, are connected, di-rectly or indirectly, with corporate interess. In the total formation of the conference of the conference of the corpora-tions. The witness implies that there is correspined in Congress. tions. The witness implies that there is corruption in Congress.

Senator Blair—As confessions on the part of members of the committee seem to be in order. I want to confess that I have never had any interest in any corporation during my public life.

John M. Gregory, formerly President of the Illinois Flate Industrial University and how a member of the Civil Service Commission, said that in the apparent conflict between labor and capital the variance is between the man behind the capital and the man behind the tipon the rame social plane in the conflict power of the capital and the man behind the inpost the same social plane in the capital great which tended to lift the laborer to the same social plane with the employer made them less autagonistic.

WOMEN'S FINERY SEIZED.

Customs Officers Make Trouble for Three Fair Passengers on the Kepublic.

Custom House Officers Russ and Howe and Custom House Officers Russ and Howe and Mrs Jennie Ferris were detailed to the White Star pier yesterday to examine the buggage of the passengers who arrived by the steamship Republic. Among the saloon passengers were Miss E. Lorden and Miss Thoraton. When saked if they had brought any dutiable goods with them from Europe, they said they had not. Their trunks, on examination, were found to contain a large assortment of new Paris and London fabrics. The figure of a wann who accommand. assortment of new Paris and London fabrics. The figure of a woman who accompanied Miss Lorden attracted Mrs. Ferris's notice, and investigation discovered beheath the woman's gown a valuable sitk gown. Among the contents of the tranks were the following.

"One garnet satin, and slik Worth evening dress, valued at \$900. One dark blue velvet and slik walking dress, \$200. One white flowered slik, ince edged opera closk, lined with saimon colored slik, \$200. One black slik street dress, \$100. One Nile green morning robe, \$150. Four dress, \$150. Due Nile green morning robe, \$150. Four dress, \$150. A piece of drab embossed velved dress frimming, \$20 a rard. Five dozen gants de Swede, assorted colors, each \$3. Two dozen thacks kid gloves, each \$4.50. Twenty yards of Spanish lare, velvet sun, guipre lace, Oriental lace, point lace, and other laces."

These were several old dresses trimmed with new lace, velvel run, guipire lace, triental sace, and other laces. There were several old dresses trimmed with new laces, merely basted on. A plece of breaded grenadine, worth about \$2 \cdot 2, and, was we arranged as to look like a circular, closs. Black lace was insted on the edge. Laces were also found sewed inside of busilest The goods were sent to the science from. The owners drawowed any intent to sinuggle. Miss Lorden lives in Chicago.

Immense Oil Wells lu Roumants.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 21.-The Oil Well Supply Company of this city to day received a letter from Prince, Sturby & Go., dated Campina. Roumania. After ordering 2183 feet of cable five hours of oil well sup-plies, sand lines, tools, and other materials, the letter goes on to say that two immense wells were recently truck near Campina. One started off at 4.000 barrel struck near Campina. One started off at 4.000 harrels per day. The oil gushed forth with the power of a cyclone. A river of oil ran down the railer, and went mostly to waste. For ten days this farious flow kept sp, then it began to fail off, and a cap was put on the casing. This, however, was soon blown through the casing. This, however, was soon blown faring quantities, and lay on the derrick floor six feet deep, and as the oil ran down the raxine it left deposits of saind for more than three miles from the well. The other well started off at 1.80 harrels per day. The oil Wei Supply Company has already sent a number of drillers to Krammans, and has also made several shipments ofdrilling tools and oil well supplies.

The Passenger Rute War. CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The cut in passenger rates

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The cut in passenger rates between Chicago and Louisville, after remaining at \$4.50 for two days, took a sharp turn downward this morning, and at this hour—moon—tickets are selling at \$6 with a rebate of \$5, over the Panhandle route and at \$6, with a rebate of \$3, over the Louisville. New Athany and Unicago road, making the actual rate to Louisville. The object of the rebate ricket is to prevent persons from taking advantage of the Louisville rate to go to Indianapolis and other points. The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Company is also selling a straight \$6 ticket to Louisville, you good for three days, and a round trip ticket, good for thirty days, for \$6-the regular price one way. It is impossible to any what the next move will be.

MIGH-PRICED CIGARS.

things ten inches long.

"The law compels us to sell the cigars out of

What men buy very high-prized cigars?"
Nearly all of our customers buy as high as
thirty cents, and we sell hundreds of fifty-cent
cigars. The purchasers of the very expensive
ones are a few men whom I could count off on
my fingers. They buy them because they are
so very expensive, and not because they like
the flavor. I suppose that if we had cigars at
\$3 apiece, there would be purchasers."

FOUR BLIND BROTHERS.

The Happy and Useful Life of a Strangely

Afflicted Family.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19,-The four blind must

al brothers of Uniontown reads more like the caption

at tale in the "Arabian Nights" than a simple state

have, however, been living in a suburb of Washington

Uniontown is a little settlement that has grown up across the east branch of the Potomac, within easy reach of the navy yard. It is a sleepy tumble-down

illage, whose chief claim to aristograpy is the nomes

cinture of the streets which bear the name of every President to Buchanan. Its chief citizen is, perhaps, Frederick Douglass, who owns a fine country place near the river's bank.

Some years ago a family moved into this village from

nationary family make up. There were of had been twelve or afficen children, every other eye of whom, in resular progression, had been born bind. Of this numerous and singular progeny all who were born with sight died but one, a girl, and at present only five children are left, this girl and four blind brothers named James, (gnatius, George, and Alfred, They are all smart and happy, all are masters of some trade, and all are musical.

musical.

When in a frolicsome mood each in turn will play of the family fiddle wide the others dance. One of the

the family fiddle while the others dance. One or in brothers is quite an accomplished musician, and sup-ports binned by giving lessons on the plano. The others play increly for recreation. Two are broom makers by trade, and make a broom which is famous through the neighborhood for its excellence. The re-maining brother is a cabinet maker, with a special Kine

John J. Faley Pardoned.

as reasons therefor:

This lad and two others were indicted for breaking a pane of slass in a stop window and stealing property of the value of \$25 or less. They were charged with larglary in the third degree. The companions of the convict, upon a trial, were convicted of perty larceny, and sentenced to aix months imprisonment, and to pay fine of \$50. Faley pleaded guilty to the indictanent, and the Court sentenced him to the reformation? There is no intimation that there was any difference in the guilt of the parties accused, and yet the two who demanded a trir! have since been restored to their friends. The parents of this boy are hard working industrious people, and it is abundantly established that up to the time of his arrest he had been obedient, faithful, and honest. He was employed at that time in the same establishment where his faither worked; In reply to my inquiries addressed to his former employers, they wrote as follows: "We can and will give him steady employment at our New York store as soon as hereturn here. The fatter is and has been in our employ for over two years past, and the boy also worked for us before his arrest as driver of a delivery wagon, and was always faithful and honest. If it conduct in the stop of this prisoner, and that his welfare with the prisoner, and that his welfare withe granted of this prisoner, and that his welfare withe prisoner employment. This leads me to grant the pardon prayed for.

Reminiscences by Mr. Billy Maddon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please

allow me to make a few remarks in justice to myssif, and to place myssif in a right light before the public. Mr. John L. Sullivan states nothing in his interviews re-garding me but untruths. He says that he took me off

he streets of Boston. The sporting public knows that

is not so. Previous to my acquaintance with Mr. Sullivan I had as friends and pupils some of the wealthlest gentlemen in the world, and received as high as \$10 for a boxing lesson. Mr. Sullivan also states that I

am a hippodromer. The Ryan match, and all others that I made while with him, he was a party to, and if I am a hippodromer he surely is. I own I had not much money when I became acquainted with my

former pupil, but I had enough to say the to thank fe on our first acquaintance. He has only the to thank fe W. Madden.

A Cure for Crump in the Hand.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer to the request of "A Clerk" for a cure for cramp in the band, caused by continual writing, I would advise him to wear a wide rubber band on his wrist, and I think it will relieve him as it did me.

New York, Sept 21.

A STEROGRAFHER.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : "A Clerk" asks if

To rus Eorton or Tus Sun-Sir: "A Clerk" asks if there is a cure for writers' cramp. I have for six years been a victim of this terrible disease, and am now obliged to use my left hand altogether. I used to hold my pen in different positions and to reat my elbow on the fite desk white writing, which helped me greatly for a long time, but eventually I had to learn to use my left hand. I was under treatment for two years by the late Dr. tico. M. Beard. There is no cure but long and total rest from writing, or sice learning to due the left hand. The so-called "massage," or "kiending" treatment of the arm and electricity do no good. I save each along trial. I was timinely thrown away. I had to resign my situation of 17 years' standing because of this affliction.

Saw Yolk, Sept. 21.

Gen, Gresham on a Visit of Inquiry.

city yesterday, and made a brief visit to the Post Office. He is here to inquire into the workings of the Post Office

Drought in New Hampshire.

Leslie Slosson's Suit for \$50,000 Damages.

former pupil, but I had enough to lend Mr. Sullivan &

ALBANY, Sept. 21.-Gov. Cleveland has par

The Name of Street,

-New York's ocean steamships have taken The Weeks that Bring Fancy Priers, and the Men who Buy them. young man with neatly brushed hair

The Lackawanna Company's artesian cell, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., has been bored 1,100 feet without striking water.

—Philadelphia is to have a street car with and a light-blue necktie stood behind a cigar

SUNBRAMS

stand in a fashionable and well-known cafe up town the other day. It was very dull, as the a patent spring motor. The inventor says that after the spring is wound up it will propel the car eight miles.

—Judge Greer, in charging the Grand Jury Wall street men had not begun to drop in on their way home, and the loungers had wandered out on Broadway. In the case were of Shelby county. Tenn., hald special stress upon dealing in futures, and upon keeping gaming houses, and setting eigars of every variety, from the ordinary ten-cent kind to wicked and powerful looking

pools on races. -In his annual address before the Diocesan Council of Western New York, Bishop Coxe asked that on Thanksgiving Day the collections in all the churches, now given to the incumbent pastor, shall be made to insure the minster's life.

George H. Willett, in jall in Caldwell, N.

Y., made a miniature church and sent it to the Warren county fair for exhibition. But the managers would not exhibit it, as they feared that it might create sym pathy for him. He is supposed to be a murderer.

—Dr. Niles of Jacksonville does not under-

stand his well. It is 300 feet above the high water mark of the Florida coast, is but sixteen feet deep, yields a full supply of pure, cold, fresh water, and yet it rises and fails with the ocean tides. He wants it explained.

—A San Francisco old woman, who had failed in an attempt to write on a postal card as long a letter as she had intended to, presented the spoiled card at the Post Office to be exchanged for a clean one; and

when the clerk refused she scratched his face and Lit lessides, the ignorance of the prices often in to awkward situations. A man would steep at the stand on his way out with some friends and say:

"Gimms some cigars."

"What kind?"

"Well, he would look about blindly for a time and finally order half a dozen of the kind that struck his fancy. If they happened to be the eighty-cent or dollar variety, he would pay the bill, but he would never buy of us again. Some put the tags back again."

"Do you sell many eights at a dollar apiece?"

"The sale is very uneven. Sometimes the box will lie for weeks untouched, and then again there will be a sudden rush on them. I have smoked a dollar-and-a-half cigar," said the clerk with a proud smile.

"Did you enjoy it?"

"Not for a cent. It was given to me one night by a prominent broker who had just made a big turn on the street and felt generous. He bought fifty of them, and handed them to whoever he met. I took mine home, and after dinner on Sunday, I invited some friends in and I smoked it. Well, I spose I'm not up in extra time cigars, for I didn't get a bit of comfort out of that one. It was so strong that it parched my throat and left an unplemant inste."

"Bon't you consider \$1 and \$1.50 apiece purely fancy prices?"

"Well, I don't know but they are a bit spectacular. A cigar can be so good and no better. On the highest-priced wholesale list the most expensive eight is the Para in Nobleza, which sells to the trade for \$413 a thousand. This is a little over forty-one cents apiece. They are retailed at any price above fifty cents. We can't sell them at fifty, because, singularly enough, everybody who burs a fifty-cent cigar expects three for a dollar."

"What men buy very high-pribad cigars?"

"Nearly all of our customers buy as high as thirty cents, and we sell hundreds of fifty-cent clear." -Coxe Brothers & Co. have reopened the old Reese slope, at Heaver Mendow, Pa., and will tun-nel from it to the No. 3 Mine, and thence from Mud Run to Quakake, a distance of five miles. They expect thus to gain command of two extensive coal mines that have been deemed lost.

The Law and Order Society of Eric. Pa, having broken up the gaming dens, in that city the gamesters threaten to insist that the old blue lawshall be enforced even to the extent of stopping the street cars and closing the barbers' shops and the cigar

stores on Sundays. -Within the past week Philadelphia's Postmaster has detained 3,000 packages under the department's order that mail matter on which insufficient ostage has been paid shall be held out I notice is given package to go to its destination.

-In Kingston, Ontario, some gypsies drove to a minister's house and requested him to marry a young couple. When the young woman was nekel whether she would accept the man she stuttered and stainmered, and finally ran out of the building. On being caught she was horsewhipped by her father. -John Shanks, an aged Indian, is repair-

ing the old Council House in Portage, N. Y. From the woods near by he gathers a peculiar dry moss and packs the interior space between the long and with a queer wooden trowel he plasters the outside cracks with tour! clay making the walls impervious to wind and cold. -Chastened by defeat, Yale has at length

decided to so back to the old "Bob Cook " stroke, which proved to be pretty good seven of eight years ago. The Captain of the Yale boat crew and two of his men hand been putting in their vacation time under Cook's m struction in Philadelphia, and hope to be able to teach their fellows how the thing should be done. Mr. Cons. has dropped boating for journalism, and is tusiness manager of the Philadelphia Press.

-The cod fishermen of the Banks will hereafter endeavor to go to sea provided with a libera allowance of oil with which to calm troubled waters There is no doubt about its efficacy. The plan was tried by many vessels of the Gloucester fleet during the recent heavy gales, and probably saved many of them from being badly damaged, if not entirely wracked, by the terrible seas. The effect is almost marical as the oil dripping into the water prevents the sea from broading. and the vessel is enabled to ride safely on the waves.

-Sixty-nine freshmen and fifty sophofores of Lafavette College in Easton, Pa., had a case rush, at which the faculty and many outsiders were spectators. Goals for each class were placed on the campus one hundred yards apart, and the came was placed midway between the two classes. At a signal both sides rashed for it. The sophomores got the came and then there was a struggle for its possession. After a few minutes the rophomores began to near the fresh men's goal, and with twelve minutes' work they carried

-Mrs. Ellen M. Gifford having given the assachusetta Society for the Prevention of Crneity to Animals a sum of money to be used in erecting a shell tering home for animals, a lot has been bought in Brighton, and a two-story building, 55x34, is being; erected. In the lower story will be the offices; the upper story will be the home of the family that will take charge of the institute. ne for animals, a lot has been charge of the institution. In the rear will be the sheds for the patients and boarders. The home will admit household pets, chiefly dogs, cats, and canaries. All vagrants of this class are to be received, and if not

maining brother is a cabinet maker, with a special knack, at coffins.

The oldest of the brothers has a high reputation in Uniontown. Not only can be make the best broom in all that region, and make the violin sing, but he is endowed with a wonderfully acute sense of touch. It is said, for instance, that he can tell a five from a ten dollar bill by feeling the two notes.

One of the brothers is married and has a large family. The sister is the wife of an elderly carpenter. They all live together with their widowed mother, and seem to be a happy and affectionate household. Recently they have moved from the settlement some five miles into the country, but they frequent the village still to sell their brooms or provide a coffin. called for, they are to be chloroformed. ... The conferring by the Queen of the Garter made vacant by the death of the Duke of Marihorough on her young grandson, Frince Albert Victor, has fallen like a thunderbott on English society. She sent for him while Mr. Gladstone was absent in the Northern sens and conferred the blue ribbon at Balmoral, the Princes Beatrice alone being present. It is the first time the highest titular order in England has been granted to one so young, and it is absolutely without precedent doned John J. Paley, who was sentenced on Sept. 5, 1882, by the Court of General Sessions in New York, to the State Reformatory in Elmira on his plea of guilty of that the son and grandson of the sovereign should hold a blue ribbon simultaneously. On the last vacancy the Queen passed over Mr. Gladstone's nomination and gave

-A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, noting the sudden rise and rapid growth of towns along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroud, says: "Tenyears ago there was hardly a hut on the long line through Dakota. The great majority of settlers came on the railroad, not as the first pioneers. The pioneers of to-day cross the Alieghanics and the Valley of the Mississippi with all their Eastern civilization as thoroughly developed as at home. The ladies dress in the fashion of the day. Their chinaware and glassware are fine, and they eat with silver forks. Some piano-

fortes have already arrived, and others are coming." ...The Comte de Paris resides in the summer and early autumn in the beautiful Chateau d'Eu, which Queen Victoria twice visited in Louis Philippe's reign, and in restoring which he was able to obtain the aid of M. Viollet Leduc. It is near the coast, and close to a pretty giver that keeps within view of the chateau a flour and saw mill at work. Some of the most beautiful sites of Normandy are in the Forest of Pu which he longs to the Comite de Paris. Though not unhealthy, the Comite, as those who served with him on the Potomac know, has a frail constitution and a tall, slender figure.

The Comtesse is an active woman, an intrepid hors back rider, and is said to be ambitious. -Cardinal Manning has stolen a march on the Middlesex magistrates, and has purchased from them the site of Tothill Fields prison for the magnificent sum of \$600,000. The sale was effected by private contract, and it was only when the contract was signed and deposit paid that the vendors discovered who the purchaser really was. There was a row at once, the more bigoted denouncing the sale of so extensive a site to the Catholics. A resolution was moved declaring the sale void on the ground that it was beyond the legal power of the magistrates to sell unless at a general meeting specially convoked. The resolution was re-jected, 17 to 14, and the legality of the contract confirmed

-"Helena is hopeful; more unanimously so than Bozeman," a correspondent of the St. Paul Pio-neer Press says, in a letter from Montana. "Helena claims to have added 3,000 within a year or two to the ciains to have added 3.000 within a year or two to the 5.000 to which she grew as a mining town without a rail-road. The town is just passing through the transition from a placer mining city to a permanent centre of quartz mining and trade. The once rich guiches on the debris of whose mines the city stands have been exhausted to a relatively insignificant product of abou \$100.000 a year. The permanent mining industry of the place will find its material in the rich quartz veins of the mountains at whose feet it nestles, where one reloped mine was lately sold to an English syndicate for

-A Boston correspondent with the Villard party wrote from Livingston Montana "Livingston is less than a year old; but it lies at the galeray of the Yellowstone Valley, at the junction of two railroads, and intends to be a great city. It has lots of saloons, and intends to be a great city. It has lots of saloons, and intends to be a great city. It has lot or amount dance house, and gambling places that keep open all night long, and it has already two banks and three newspapers. The regular frontiersman wants three things—a bank where he can keep his earnings a gambling place and saloon and dance house combined where he can spend them, and a newspaper in which he can road the names of those who were staughtered the night before. Livingston, however, is toning down and becom-

Postmaster-General Gresham arrived in the and to investigate complaints. It was said that he is dissatisfied with the report of the Commissioner that ex-amined into the affairs of the Post Office acoust time ago, and that he is destrous of learning the condition of things for himself. ing respectable. Capital is a good police force, for it demands protection; and if the law docs not give it the law-abiding mob will." -In 1853 lightning struck the Lockport

\$1.500.000 "

Dover, N. H., Sopt. 21.—There is a great scarcity of water in this region. That part of the Cocheco mill operated by water power is running only haif the time, and the saw and the grist mills in the sursaireams have been drying up, and the cattle have to be driven long distances to water. Congregational church one Sunday morning during service, killed one of the singers in the choir, and se-versly shocked others. One of them, Miss May Place, was struck insensible, and was ill for many months after, during which she had severs pains in her side. A singular thing about the stroke, in her case, was the fact singular thing about the stroke, in her case, was the fact that a long gold watch chain and locket, which she wore at the time totally disappeared except some small fused pieces of the locket and particles of glass. On her side a bright red mark, similar in form to the locket and Loslie E. Slosson has begun a suit against the Long Island Reilroad for \$50,000 damages for injuries he received in the recent collision at Runter's Foint. Mr. Slosson was abourd of the Manhattan Beach train, having been to the races at Sheepshead Bay. His injuries. It is claimed, affect his eyesight, stomach, and unga seriously. chain, was found. About two years ag . Miss Place, now Mrs. Nesinith, discovered a long, narrow protuberance upon her left arm. This was not painful at all, but seemed to be hard in the centre. The awelling later be-came much larger and worked down upon the arm. The result is that now, thirty years after the occurrence, it The system is often so rapidly reduced by a severe at tack of distribute or other howel affection that it would be better to keep by you by Jayne's Carminative Bulsain, a sure curative for Asiatic cholers, cramps, dysentery, and summer complaint of children. Adaps. is discovered that the gold chain, three feet ions, so mysferiously spirited away by lightning, is plainly to be seen embedded in her right arm close to the skin.